

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway.—AURORA FLOYD.
WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway.—MY NOBIL SON.
WINTER GARDEN. Broadway.—FRANCIS SPRY—RUY
LAUREL THEATRE. Broadway.—COLLEEN
BARRY—JOLLY JACK TALK.
NEW BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery.—HERBERT'S
COMEDY.—GENTLEMAN—B. HYDER.
BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery.—JACK AND THE BEAR.
STALE—CAROL HAY—JACK CADE.
FARMER'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway.—MORRIS
WARRIN. COM. NUT. LIVING HIPPOCAMPUS. &c. at all
hours.—DARK CLOUD—LOVE IN ALL CORNERS. AFTERNOON
and Evening.
BRYANT'S MINSTER. Mechanic Hall, 472 Broad-
way.—ETHIOPIAN SOLO, BURLINGTON. DANCE. &c.—BLACK
BIRCH.
WOOD'S MINSTER. Hall, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN
SOLO, DANCE. &c.—BLACK BIRCH.
THE NEW IDEAL. 435 Broadway.—SONO, BURLINGTON,
BALLET. &c.
HOPE CHAPIN. 720 Broadway.—MACY'S HERBERT
COMEDY. OR. A TOUR IN IRELAND.
AMERICAN THEATRE. No. 444 Broadway.—BALLET,
FANTASIES, BURLINGTON. &c.
PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS. 363 Broadway.—
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
SOLO, DANCE, BURLINGTON. &c.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, April 22, 1863.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be handed
in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its
circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers,
merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the
country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements in-
serted in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large
portion of the active and energetic people of the United
States.

THE SITUATION.

The city experienced no little excitement yester-
day, after a lull of some days, from the news
which reached here from different quarters; each of
a highly important and interesting character. For
example:—

- 1.—New Orleans.
- 2.—Vicksburg.
- 3.—Nansemund river.
- 4.—Washington, N. O.
- 5.—Mexico.
- 6.—Europe.

It is rarely that so large an amount of intelli-
gence of like interest arrives in one day.

The news from New Orleans comes by the
steamer Geo. Washington, with dates to the
14th inst. The campaign has been gloriously opened
by Gen. Banks. The rebel forces of General
Sibley have been so completely hemmed in by
the armies of Generals Grover, Emory and Weitzel
that their annihilation or capture is almost certain.
General Sibley was abandoning his position near
Brazos City, leaving his guns and ammuni-
tion behind him. The fine ram Queen of the
West was retaken in Grand Lake by the
troops, and her captain and crew are now
prisoners in Berwick Bay. The capture of the
steamer Diana, lately seized by the rebels, was
also almost ensured, the United States steamer
Clifton having removed the obstructions in the
river and closing rapidly upon her. This is the
substance of the news from the extreme South-
west, and it tells well for the activity of our army
and navy there. The full details will be found in
our New Orleans correspondence. We give, in
illustration of this valuable intelligence, a map of
Brazos City, Berwick, and the surround-
ing country and waters, showing the posi-
tion, fortifications and force of the rebel
General Sibley. It is impossible to calculate
the effect of these operations upon the
entire phase of the war in the Southwest; but it
must tend greatly to the advantage of General
Grant and General Rosecrans, and may eventuate
in the abandonment of Vicksburg and Port Hudson.
Indeed a despatch was sent from Memphis yester-
day by General Hurlbut to the effect that he had
information from rebel sources that the enemy
were then evacuating Vicksburg. We must wait
for confirmation of this report, however, before
accord full credit to it.

It is certain that on Thursday last seven gun-
boats and three transports of Admiral Porter's
fleet ran by the rebel batteries at Vicksburg and
got safely down between that place and Port Hud-
son to assist General Banks. With the single ex-
ception of the loss of one transport—which caught
fire and was destroyed—the fleet passed gallantly
through the fire of the batteries, which lasted for
over three hours, as the vessels were running
down. On reaching Warrenton Admiral Porter
bombarded that village, with what effect is not
known.

Another despatch received at Cincinnati yester-
day, from General Hurlbut, at Memphis, reports
that General Dodge, commanding at Corinth, at-
tacked the enemy and drove them from Bear creek
to Crane creek. Our loss was one hundred killed
and wounded. The rebel loss is not stated.

Our intelligence from North Carolina comes by
the steamer Augusta Dinmore from Port Royal,
with dates to the 18th instant. Affairs on the
Nansemund river are full of interest. Official de-
spatches from General Dix and Admiral Lee contain
the important information of the capture of a
rebel battery at West Branch, containing five field
pieces and one hundred and sixty men. They were
taken by the gunboats under Lieut. Lamson and
the land forces under General Getty. The enemy
have retreated from their position around the town
of Washington, after a siege of three weeks. Their
batteries on Tar river have been abandoned. Gen-
eral Foster left Newbern on the 15th for Wash-
ington, North Carolina, with a brigade from Hilton
Head, to relieve his army, but it is not probable
that he will require this reinforcement except to
pursue the enemy. Our map of the scene of op-
erations on the Nansemund will be found most val-
uable in comprehending the recent movements in
that vicinity.

The Mexican news details the defeat of the
French army at Puebla, after a desperate contest
with the enemy, under General Ortega, upon whose

authority the information is based. The attack
was made on the 27th ult. We have news up to
the last inst., to the effect that the French then
held the outer works at Puebla, but it does not
follow from this that they were not severely re-
pulsed on the 27th of March, as General Ortega
states. That the Mexicans have made a noble
stand in defence of the city of Puebla is, however,
quite manifest, from all the news which we are en-
abled to give to-day.

The important case of the British steamer Peter-
hoff, seized as a prize, was before the United
States District (Prize) Court yesterday, Judge
Bemis presiding. It will be recollected that the
Peterhoff has been the subject of diplomatic and
commercial correspondence, and involves some
principles of international law which may be
easily magnified into a disruption or amicably
settled by legal jurisdiction. The government,
through its representative, United States
District Attorney E. Delafield Smith, proposed
to hand over to her Britannic Majesty's
Consul in this city the mails which he
said were duly authenticated as coming legiti-
mately from the Post Office, London, England, to
Matamoros, Mexico. This proposition was dis-
sented from by Mr. Upton, on the part of the
naval captors, who contended that the District
Attorney had no power to impair the legal rights
of his clients by giving up the mails which might
afford convincing evidence for the confiscation of
the vessel and cargo (valued at about \$600,000),
and thereby enhance the claim of the captors;
and that once the case was before the court
it was not in the power of the Dis-
trict Attorney to withdraw it from the adju-
dication of the Prize Judge. The Court was im-
pressed with the very great importance of the
question at issue, and was desirous that the matter
should be calmly and dispassionately submitted by
counsel; he would give it every consideration, as
he was unwilling to precipitate the two govern-
ments into any difficulty in this matter. The case
was then postponed for a few days.

The steamships Kangaroo and City of Baltimore,
from Queenstown on the 4th and 9th instant re-
spectively, arrived at this port early yesterday
morning, and the Hammonia, from Southampton
on the 8th instant, reached her dock last night.
The steamship Jura, from Londonderry on the 10th
inst., arrived at Portland, Me., yesterday morning.
By these arrivals we have very interesting news
from Europe—five days later than the advice of
the Arabia.

A slight accident had occurred to the Great
Eastern, which will prevent her sailing on her ap-
pointed day for New York.

Messrs. Pile, Spence & Co., owners of the
captured steamer Peterhoff, had submitted copies
of all the papers connected with the clearance and
voyage of that vessel to Earl Russell, at the Foreign
Office, London. The Earl, in reply, states that in
his opinion there was no *prima facie* case for her
seizure. He adds, however:—"It is the right of the
belligerents to capture all vessels reasonably sus-
pected of either of these transgressions of inter-
national law"—either a breach of blockade or the
carriage of contraband; "and, whenever any cause
of capture is alleged, the case cannot be with-
drawn from the consideration of the prize court of
the captor." The English government will "in-
struct Lord Lyons to make an immediate representa-
tion of the circumstances to the government at
Washington, and, if no legal ground of capture
should be alleged, then to press for the release of
the vessel and her cargo, with compensation, and
without the delay of proceedings in the prize
court."

It was understood in London that two financial
agents of the government in Washington—one from
New York and the other from Boston—had placed
a proposal for a loan, ranging from fifty to one hun-
dred millions of dollars, before the houses of George
Peabody, the Messrs. Barings and others. It was
also said that these gentlemen were instructed to
dispose of \$2,000,000 of six per cent American
bonds, with which they are furnished. The com-
missioners in question were expected to employ
part of the \$2,000,000, which they were instructed
positively to dispose of, in buying up the gunboats
now building in England for the rebels, and thus
disarm Jeff. Davis on the ocean.

The rebel loan had rallied from the decline, and
ranged, on the 10th inst., at from par to one per
cent premium.

The English government had made an active and
very important movement towards putting a stop
to the furnishing and equipping of war vessels in
the United Kingdom for the rebel service. On the
5th of April one of the customs surveys at Liver-
pool seized the Alexandra, a small gunboat, re-
cently launched from the yard of Messrs. Miller &
Co. The officer acted on the instructions received
by Mr. Pierce Edwards, Collector of Customs, from
the government, who had reason to believe that
the Alexandra was being fitted for the service of
the Confederates. The matter will be fully in-
vestigated by the law and other officers of the crown.
It was at first said that two guns had been found
on board the Alexandra; but such was not the fact.
The Alexandra is a wooden screw steamer.

A vessel called the Japan, or Virginia, supposed
to be destined for the rebel service, had got out
from the port of Greenock, Scotland. The govern-
ment had ordered her detention; but she baffled
the vigilance of the officials.

The revolution in Poland had extended all over
the country, and embraced in its ranks all classes
of the people and men of every profession.

In the Liverpool cotton market the sales for the
week footed up thirty-five thousand bales. Prices
had declined from one-fourth to one-half of a
penny on American during the period. On the 10th
instant the market closed quiet and unchanged.
Breadstuffs were quiet, but steady and, provisions
flat, on the 10th of April. Consols closed in Lon-
don, on the 10th instant, at 92 1/2 for money.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday, among the bills
passed was the one giving the members of our
Common Council annual salaries of \$1,200. A
number of others of no great importance were
passed. Third readings were ordered on several
bills, including that amending the Mechanics' Lien
law for this city and the Annual Tax bill. The
Assembly was requested to return the bill relative
to the clerks of the New York District Court,
as the clause increasing their salaries was in-
serted without the knowledge of the Senate. The
Excise law amendment bill was taken up, and the
clause permitting a majority of the voters of any
election district to decide as to whether the sale of
intoxicating liquors should be permitted therein was
stricken out, and instructions were given the com-
mittee to insert a clause to meet pending litigation.
Governor Seymour sent in the nomination of James A. Farrell,
of Columbia county, to succeed the late General Ben-
jamin Welch as Commissioner General. The Gov-
ernor's nomination of Daniel Young for New York
Post Captain was taken up, debated and laid on
the table. The previous day's vote on the bill mak-
ing an appropriation for arm-
ing and equipping the State Militia was recon-
sidered, an amendment adopted making the sum
\$500,000, and the bill was then defeated. The bills
legalizing the action of our Common Council

relative to harbor defence and Commissioners of
Deeds were reported unfavorably, and the reports
agreed to. A favorable report was made on the
bill providing relief for the needy families of con-
scripta. The concurrent resolutions in relation to
claims of soldiers of the war of 1812 were
adopted.

In the Assembly, a number of bills were passed.
None of them, however, were of general interest.
Third readings were ordered on the bills to pro-
vide additional means for the relief of sick and
wounded soldiers, establishing a quarantine for
this port, to amend the Militia law, and to
assist the Ontario, Auburn and New York Rail-
road. A large portion of the day's session
was devoted to a debate on the Broadway
Railroad bill. The proposal of Mr. A. T. Stewart
and associates, to pay two million dollars for the
franchise, was offered as a substitute for the first
section of the bill, but was voted down by a large
majority. Various other amendments were pro-
posed and considered, and the discussion was con-
tinued till half past eleven o'clock at night, when
the bill was referred to the Railroad Committee,
with power to report complete. The conference
committee's report on the New York Harbor Pilot-
age bill was concurred in.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Broadway Railroad project has passed both
branches of the Common Council, notwithstanding
the ineffectual attempt to serve the members with
copies of an injunction restraining them from pass-
ing upon the scheme. The Board had each three
meetings, and in addition to these the Aldermen
had one secret convocation. The uninformed could
not divine what move was on the "board," and it
was not until the nine P. M. meeting that it was
ascertained that the passage of the Broadway
Railway project was a foregone conclusion. At
the first meeting, which was called impromptu,
a series of resolutions were passed, deservingly
eulogistic of the late Colonel Kimball, who signi-
ficantly fell by the hand that should have aided him,
and who had so often perilled his life at his coun-
try's call. At the second meeting there was a
little municipal and legal episode. A deputy
sheriff made his appearance with the injunction
before referred to. He was asked to retire, but
failing to comply with the request the sturdy
Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Terrance Smith, ejected him
with just as much force as was necessary "to crush
the vexatious intruder away." The Aldermen, feel-
ing satisfied that they had performed a good day's
work (three open meetings and one secret, inde-
pendent of other "considerations"), agreed to ad-
journ to Monday next at one o'clock P. M.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson, the young politician
in petticoats, who has been stumping it recently in
Connecticut, made a speech last evening at the
Cooper Institute before a crowded audience, in
which she gave her criticisms upon the democratic
and republican generals, being rather severe upon
Generals Halleck, Porter and McClellan.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday after-
noon, but adjourned without doing any business,
out of respect to the memory of the late Lieuten-
ant Colonel Kimball, of the Ninth New York
Zouaves.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference held their
sixth day's session yesterday, but transacted no
business of a special character.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, be-
fore Recorder Hoffman, William Brown pleaded
guilty to picking Gustavus C. Brown's pocket of a
gold watch valued at fifty dollars, while attending
the sporting exhibition in the Stuyvesant Institute,
on the 26th of last month. Sentenced to the State
Prison for two years. Henry Brower, a dry goods
clerk, pleaded guilty of burglary in the third de-
gree, in having stolen fifty dollars worth of dry
goods from the store of his employer in Bank
street. Sentenced to the State Prison for two
years and six months. John Diller, a
boy fourteen years of age, pleaded guilty of for-
gery in the fourth degree, for passing a counterfeit
five dollar bill on the Bank of the Commonwealth,
New York. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

Mr. Wm. Boeckel, of the marine revenue service,
while on board the Bremen bark Peter Rohland,
just arrived from Bremen, discovered among a
passenger's baggage about twenty thousand silver
dollars and a large quantity of valuable cutlery,
which—being entered on the manifest of the
vessel—are liable to seizure and forfeiture.

The trial of Ignatz Radsky for the murder of
Sigmund Fellner was continued in the Kings
County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday.
About a dozen witnesses were examined for the
prosecution, when the Court adjourned until this
morning.

Action is to be taken in Missouri for the recovery
of the forfeited bonds of rebel sympathizers in
that State. It is said that they amount in the
aggregate to several millions.

There appears to be some doubt about the abil-
ity of the contractors to get the Erie canal ready
for opening on the 1st of May. A great deal of
work is necessary to be performed on some of the
sections to render the banks capable of retaining
the water.

Owing to light receipts the market for beef cattle was
buoyant under an active demand on Monday, when prices
rallied 1/2c. to 1c. per pound higher than last week. Nearly
all the cattle sold on Monday at from 10c. to 12c.—city
at 11c. to 12c. There were a few sealings which
brought only 8c. to 9c.; but they were not really worth
reporting. The market ended yesterday, as but few
butchers were present, having satisfied their
wants on Monday. In consequence of this
the market ruled dull and prices ruled lower;
but there was not cattle enough to affect
the average price materially, which was nearly
or quite 11c. The butchers will hold a convention in
New York on May 25 to devise some protection against
speculators—they will endeavor to buy direct from
graziers for cash. This is an excellent move. More than
three quarters of the cattle were from Illinois. Two lots were
withdrawn yesterday for higher prices. Much
cattle were tolerably active at full prices. Veals were steady
at 4c. to 6c. to 7c. Sheep and lambs were scarce, active,
and 25c. to 50c. higher. Sales at \$5.50 to \$12.75.
Scallings, sheared, held at \$1.50 to \$2. Swine were
active and rather higher; corn fed, 4 1/2c. to 5 1/2c.; still
fed, 5c. to 5 1/2c. The total receipts were 4,345 calves, 120
cows, 628 veals, 4,450 sheep and lambs and 11,400 swine.

The stock market opened dull, lower and almost panicky
yesterday morning, but rallied in the afternoon, and
closed at 144 1/2. Gold fell to 144 1/2, rallied to 147 1/2,
and closed at 147 1/2. At about 146 1/2. Exchange was in fair
demand at 100 1/2 to 101. Money was abundant at 6 per
cent.

The cotton market yesterday was inactive, without
any remarkable change in prices. The demand for flour
and grain was restricted, though prices were quoted
lower. Provisions were quite heavy, with a downward
tendency. There was a pretty fair business reported in
sugar, coffee and molasses, while tea, tallow, metals and
whiskey were inactive and depressed. The inquiry for pe-
troleum was more animated at advanced prices. Rice was
in demand at 14c. to 14 1/2c. for the foreign grades. The
freight engagements were limited.

A WORD OF ADVICE.—We advise Prosper M.
Weinmore and the other members of the Shoddy
Committee, who are now getting up Loyal
League meetings, to follow Gen. Sickles' sug-
gestion, and find means to send the thirty-eight
thousand soldiers, soon to be discharged, back
into the army. If Prosper will only prosper in
that sort of business he will do much more for his
country than he can by putting up a few stands
for windy orators in Madison square.

JOHN VAN BUREN AND THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—
What is the reason why John Van Buren, who
nominated McClellan for the next Presidency
during the last political canvass in this State,
now forgets to mention the General in con-
nection with that office? John Van Buren talked
about the next Presidency at the Loyal League
meeting on Monday, but so vaguely that nobody
could understand him. What does he mean?

The Opening of the Grand Campaign—
Cheering News from the East and the West.

The grand campaign, upon which the rebel-
lion has staked its strength, its resources, its
fortunes and its destiny, opens cheerfully for
the Union cause, East and West.

The co-operative movements of General
Grant and Admiral Porter, General Banks and
Admiral Farragut, in Louisiana, lead us to an-
ticipate very soon the tidings, not of one, but of
a series of great successes in that quarter. A
powerful fleet of Porter's gunboats had run
the gauntlet of the Vicksburg batteries in
safety. The rebels were caught napping,
doubtless under the impression that our gun-
boats had gone up the Mississippi on some dis-
tant expedition. The reader will readily com-
prehend the importance of this movement, in
connection with the special news from New
Orleans which we publish this morning and
the accompanying illustrative map.

Some seventy-five miles west of New Orleans,
among the lakes and bayous which, through
the Atchafalaya river, are connected with the
Gulf of Mexico, the rebels had a strongly for-
tified position at a place called Centerville. This
position they were evacuating on the approach
of the Union forces, but would probably be
captured in the lump, as they were enclosed
between General Grover's column on the one
side and those of Generals Emory and Weitzel
on the other. That the rebels were intent only
upon escaping is evident from the fact that
they were leaving their guns and ammunition
behind them. The gunboat Diana, it was also
expected, would be speedily recaptured, al-
though, as a last resort, she may be destroyed
by the enemy. The ram Queen of the West
had already been recovered, and her rebel
captain and crew were prisoners of war at
Berwick Bay.

This item of news is exceedingly important,
considering the locality in which the Queen of
the West was recaptured; for it suggests a variety
of the most desirable military combinations
against Port Hudson and Vicksburg, in addi-
tion to the complete clearing out of all the
country between the Mississippi river and
Texas. Doubtless Porter's gunboats, with a
strong co-operating land force, will speedily
proceed up the Red river to look after the
enemy's defences and depots of provisions along
that stream, and intended for the subsistence
of Pemberton's army at Vicksburg. Already
those indispensable supplies from Western
Louisiana and Texas are completely cut off
from Vicksburg, and thus the enormous bat-
teries there and at Port Hudson, erected ex-
pressly to cover and protect their Red river
communications with Texas, have ceased to be
of any practical use to the enemy.

Now, therefore, the idea may be entertained
that the next move of the rebels will be to
abandon Vicksburg and Port Hudson—as
they have been turned—and to hurry up
their forces from those two points to a
junction with Bragg for a crushing attack
upon General Rosecrans in Tennessee. We
would accordingly yet once more call the
attention of the government to the saving pre-
caution of holding the army of Gen. Grant
within supporting distance of Gen. Rosecrans;
for at this time he holds the position of the
greatest importance of all our principal
generals, because it is the position of the greatest
danger, the most tempting to the enemy, and
the particular point at which they calculate
upon turning the tide of the war against us.
We have now the opportunity speedily to finish
up the war in the Southwest; but our complete
success in that quarter mainly depends upon
securing success to Gen. Rosecrans.

Our news from North Carolina and Virginia
is equally encouraging. The campaign of Gen.
D. H. Hill against Little Washington and New-
bern has ended in a failure. He has abandon-
ed his siege of Washington and his bat-
teries on Tar river. Failure has also attended
the campaign of Longstreet against Suffolk and
Norfolk. Completely foiled in all his move-
ments, he has retired with considerable losses
in men and artillery. We conjecture that Hill
and Longstreet will return with the bulk of
their forces to the army of General Lee. En
route they may, perhaps, make a formidable di-
version against Fort Magruder, at Williams-
burg; but in this event we dare say that the
garrison will be prepared for their reception.
Meantime, as the season has arrived when a
single day of sun and wind does wonders in
drying up the roads of Virginia, we may at any
moment expect to hear of a general advance of
the Army of the Potomac, that splendid army
upon which we mainly rely to give the death
blow to the rebellion.

We are inclined to believe, from the inter-
cepted rebel letters on the subject which we
published the other day, that Lee has been pre-
paring for some time to fall back, and that Gen.
Hooker may not be able to overtake him this
side of the Richmond peninsula. Within a very
few days the question will, in all probability,
be settled; and whether a battle or retreat on
the part of the enemy, we are confident that
the advance of the Union army will not be ar-
rested. The spring campaign opens promising-
ly; the advantages of the general situation of
things are all with us, and we expect soon to
be the herald of great and glorious events.
East and West.

Reaction in England in Favor of the
North—The Tide Turning.

By the arrival of the Kangaroo, Hammonia,
City of Baltimore and Jura, we have advices
from Europe to the 10th instant. Alarmed by
the tone which the liberal press are adopting
in reference to its alleged connivance with the
escape of the Alabama, the British government
had at last lent attention to the remonstrances
of our Minister, and seized the Confederate gun-
boat Alexandra in its dock at Liverpool. The
Virginia, or Japan, as it was temporarily
named, another rebel vessel-of-war, on getting
wind of the fact, hurried off and escaped to sea.

Concurrently with this gratifying news we
learn that two American merchants—Captain R.
B. Forbes, of Boston, and Mr. W. H. Aspinwall,
of New York—had arrived in London, and had
emitted in the market federal bonds to the
amount of £2,000,000, with which they had
probably been furnished to carry out the ob-
ject of their mission. It was reported that
they had been successful not merely in dis-
posing of their bonds, but in arranging satis-
factorily their other business. What the nature
of this is not stated; but it is known to be on
government account. That it is connected with
the Navy Department is to be inferred from the
statements from Washington to that effect which
we recently published.

On the receipt of this news in Wall street
gold went down to 144 1/2. It is justly regarded
there as the most favorable to the North that

has been received since the outbreak of the re-
bellion, and it would not be surprising if the
next few days should witness quite a stampede
among the holders of the precious metals.
There is good ground for a panic in this regard.
Everything indicates a marked improvement in
our relations with England. Earl Russell's
letter in reference to the capture of the
Peterhoff, the seizure in Liverpool of the Con-
federate gunboat Alexandra, and the discredit
into which the Confederate loan has already
fallen, after an emission of only \$15,000,000,
all go to prove a powerful reaction in English
sentiment in our favor. Once the rebels are
cut off from the facility of supplying themselves
with privateers and vessels-of-war from Eng-
land, their cause becomes hopeless. Without a
navy they can do nothing towards permanently
maintaining themselves. It was the aid that has
hitherto been furnished them from abroad in
this connection that buoyed up their courage.
Now that a stop has been put to the pro-
ceedings of their agents, and that those
shipbuilders and other contractors who
furnished them with vessels and war material
have been reimbursed by the proceeds of the
Confederate loan which the simple minded
have been duped into taking, they will find
but little further help there. We can now un-
derstand why Jeff. Davis and his organs talk
so despondingly of a two years further pro-
traction of the war in the face of their Charles-
ton triumph. The accounts which they have
lately received from England prove to them
that the game is nearly up as far as further as-
sistance from that country is concerned.

We do not know that we have any great rea-
son to be grateful for this change of policy on
the part of the English government. It has
been dictated by its fears rather than its sense
of justice. It has at last become alive to the
fact that the practices which it has winked at
for the purpose of crippling us can, by and
by, be put in force against its own navy and
mercantile marine, its only bulwarks. The for-
tunes of England are, as we have always main-
tained, closely bound up with our own, and
anything that tends to weaken the one must
imperil the other. It is well that this truth has
at last made itself manifest to the English aris-
tocracy. Their blindness has been near involv-
ing both countries in ruin.

The War in Mexico—The French and
Mexicans in Mortal Combat.

We have received very important news from
the republic of Mexico, contained in an official
despatch of General Ortega, commanding at
Puebla, to General Comanfort, commanding at
Santa Clara. This despatch records a desper-
ate fight between the French army of attack
and the Mexican forces under Ortega defending
the fortified post of Puebla. Many persons will
regard this news as intimating a complete rout
of the French. But we need not be too hasty.
It must be remembered that we have previous-
ly been in possession of news by way of Acapulco
which comes down to the 1st of April,
four days later than the intelligence now re-
ceived. We give the particulars in extenso to-
day, as it is important to keep up a perfect nar-
rative of these events, and to show what the
news really means.

According to our advices elsewhere pub-
lished, it seems that General Ortega's letter
to General Comanfort is correct in almost every
particular so far as it goes; but as it does not
refer to any military operations beyond the
27th of March, and as we have dates extending
to the 1st of April, on which day, it is said, the
French troops had occupied all the outer works
of the citadel of Puebla, there is room to sup-
pose that they had obtained some advantages
over their Mexican antagonists.

There is no doubt whatever that the Mexi-
cans have exhibited remarkable endurance,
pluck, vigor and patriotism; and there are several
advantages still in their favor, as they are
operating on their own soil, and can be
strengthened from time to time by numerous re-
inforcements. The French, on the other hand,
despite all boasting, can only rely on the re-
serve of five thousand men lately arrived at
Veracruz. All their other available troops
are fully and continually employed. Thus we
find that the position of the French army in
Mexico is far from being as favorable as its
friends could wish it to be. The Mexicans are
every day gathering more confidence, and are
fighting with unity, skill and vigor in defence
of their nationality, liberty and independence;
and men struggling for these great principles
are not so easily put down, even by French or
Roman legions.

This, then, is the aspect of the news. But
supposing that these accounts are altogether
reliable, and that the French under Forey
have received the coup de grace which they so
well deserve, what is to be the result? In an
unpublished speech of General Forey, address-
ed to the French troops on his first arrival at
Veracruz, he openly declared that the design
of the Emperor Napoleon was to conquer Mex-
ico, and to impose such a government upon it as
its people (under the guidance of his troops, of
course) would choose to adopt. These are a few
of the words which General Forey then used:—
"To fulfill this mission" (the overthrowing of
the wretched Juarez and his followers) "the
Emperor has charged me to promise you the
aid of 25,000, 50,000, 100,000, 200,000 soldiers!
Of whatever number, in short, that may be ne-
cessary, if in the course of the war greater
difficulties than those naturally expected should
arise!"

Such words are of the highest significance in
connection with the advices we publish to-
day. If it should turn out that the French
have been as thoroughly routed at Puebla
by their poorly armed and generally con-
temned Mexican antagonists as has been
represented, and if no bouleversement occur
in Europe to occupy the forces of the
desperate empire, it is almost certain that the
Emperor will attempt to carry out his pro-
gramme in Mexico, and we may see, as a result
of this defeat, the appearance on this continent
of the threatened army of 100,000 or 200,000
French soldiers, avengers of their fallen com-
rades.

In any way this resistance of the Mexicans at
Puebla is an important thing for us—far more
so if the French defeat be confirmed; because it
shows that our European allies, in connection
with the great struggle now going on north of
the Rio Grande, are being splendidly fought by
our Mexican allies, and that, if the French have
to contend thus fiercely in order to be suc-
cessful against a weak nation and a disunited
government, it will cost them far more serious
efforts than the French people will permit to
wage successful war against this country.
They will, therefore, stop to think a good many
minutes before embroiling themselves with us.

On the whole the news is of great significance
and interest, as it proves that the Mexicans are
ably performing their part in keeping the
threatened intervention of Europe from these
shores.

The Famous Order Number Eight.

We have come into possession, in a very mys-
terious manner, of a document purporting to be
a copy of General Burnside's famous Order No.
8, referred to so prominently in the report
of the Congressional Committee on the Conduct
of the War. There is something exceedingly
strange in the whole affair, and nothing stranger
in any part of it than in the mode of our coming
into possession of the document. Where did it
come from? Who knows? It may be that Sen-
ator Wade, who is said to be quite a good sort
of person in his social intercourse, has taken this
mode of supplying what has been regarded as
a hiatus in the history of the war. It may be
that Secretary Stanton, in some of the leisure
moments that he permits himself to enjoy, in the
intermission of his labors, has thought proper
to furnish it to us. Or it may even be that it
has come from some of the radicals, who wished
to see the famous order printed in a good Union
newspaper. But, from whatever quarter it came,
here is the document:—

GENERAL ORDER NO. 8.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, JUNE 25, 1862.
First.—General Joseph E. Hooker, Major General of
Volunteers and Brigadier General of the United States
Army, having been guilty of unjust and unparliamentary
criticisms of the actions of his superior officers and of the
authorities, and having, by the general tone of his con-
versation, endeavored to create distrust in the minds of
officers who have associated with him, and having, by
condemning and abusing the reports and statements
which were calculated to create incorrect impressions,
and for habitually speaking in disparaging terms of other
officers, is hereby dismissed from the service of the United
States, as a punishment for his conduct, and as a warning
to all officers, that, in the future, when so much patience,
charity, confidence